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COTTON LITERATURE

SELECTED REFERENCES

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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTIONGeneral

Institute of plant industry, Indore, Central India.
 Progress report for the year ending 30th June
 1934. 31pp. Bombay. 1934.
 Cotton production, pp.6-15,19,22-23.

The South and East African Year book & guide; with
 atlas and diagrams. Edited annually by A.Sanler
 Brown & G.Gordon Brown for the Union-Castle Mail
 steamship co., ltd... 40th annual ed. 1125pp.,
 tables, maps. London, Sampson Low, Marston &
 Co., ltd., 1934.

Cotton, South Africa, pp.311-312; East Africa,
 pp.828-831.

Uganda. Department of agriculture. Annual report ...
 for the year ended 31st December, 1933. (Part II)
 68pp., tables, charts. Entebbe, 1934.

Cotton spacing experiments, pp.4-6,9-11; breed-
 ing experiments, pp.15,17-23; diseases and pests,
 pp.25-31,45,49-59.

Botany

Blagoveshchenskii, V.A. Vliiaet li povrezhdenie semia-
 dolei na besplodie u khlopchatnika? Trudy Botanich-
 eskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR (Ser.4) 1: 273-
 276, illus. 1934. (Published at Leningrad, U.S.S.R.)
 Russian with English résumé.

On the influence of cotyledons damage on the
 sterility of cotton-plant.

Résumé: "Here is described (!) an experiment on
 the development of cotton-plant (Gossypium hirsutum
 L. No.182 of Middle Asiatic Plant Breeding Station
 in Tashkend) with untouched and ruptured cotyledons.
 The plant with ruptured cotyledons had a more vigor-
 ous development of vegetative parts as that (!) with
 untouched cotyledons, but the flowers stayed undevelopped
 (!) The plant with normal cotyledons, brought many well
 developed(!) flowers and one entirely ripe ball."

Straumel, B.P., ed. New methods of cotton culture.
 109pp., illus. Moscow, 1933.

In Russian.

Partial contents: Mal'tsev, A.M.: K voprosy ob
 iskusstvennom dozrevanii khlopchatnika (The ques-
 tion of artificially inducing maturity in cotton),
 pp.40-56; Khar'kov, D.V.: Rezul'taty opytov s bion-

tizatsiei semian khlopchatnika (Results of experiments with biontization of cotton seeds), pp.57-73; Stets: Iarovizatsiia khlopkovykh semian po metodu T.D.Lysenko (Vernalization of cotton seeds by T.D. Lysenko's method), pp.88-91; Konstantinov, N.N. Fotoperiodizm (Photoperiodism), pp.91-94.

Terada, Shin'ichi, and Horio, S. On the mutating snaky cotton plant. Jour.Soc.Trop.Agr. [Japan] 6(1): 4-6, illus. Mar.1934. (Published at Taihoku Imperial University, Taiwan, Japan)

Japanese with English summary.

Describes deformed plants which appeared in the Kai-Ping propagating field of the Cotton Association of the Manchukuo Government.

Agronomy

"El algodón Tanguis y los algodones Egipcios." Vida Agricola 11(130): 735-737. Sept.1934. (Published at Lima, Peru)

Tanguis cotton and Egyptian cottons.

Bertin, Daniel. Le coton en Afrique Equatoriale Française. Ce que nous déclare le directeur d'une des sociétés cotonnières. Association Cotonnière Coloniale Bulletin Trimestriel 32(16): 130-131. Oct. 1934. (Published at 55, Rue Châteaudun, Paris IX, France)

Cotton in French Equatorial Africa. What the director of one of the cotton societies tells us.

Clay, G.F. Cotton growing in Uganda. Part II. Empire Cotton Growing Rev.11(4): 289-294. Oct.1934. (Published by P.S.King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

Describes government seed quality regulations, cotton breeding work, and methods of acreage and crop estimation.

La culture cotonnière en A.O.F. Association Cotonnière Coloniale. Bulletin Trimestriel 32(16): 117-119. Oct.1934. (Published at 55, Rue de Chateaudun, Paris (IX), France)

Cotton culture in French West Africa (Afrique Occidentale française)

After discovering in 1923 that the native cottons of French West Africa were inferior in quality and yield to American cotton, a ten year experiment in development of satisfactory varieties was begun in 1924. Barbadosense and Brasiliense were found to be unsatisfactory, but in 1930 and 1931 Ishan cotton gave better results than in its native Southern India. At the end of 1932, Ishan seemed destined to

replace native varieties in the Bauoulé and Ivory Coast regions. The species has complete resistance to parasites, and has obtained very satisfactory prices at the Havre.

Now the experimental period is over, and the government distributed in 1934, 100 tons of Ishan seed to the natives for planting next year when practical production is expected to begin.

Ducker, H.C. The time to plant cotton in Nyasaland. Empire Cotton Growing Rev.11(4): 295-299. Oct.1934. (Published by P.S.King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

"Cotton sown early in the rains, in December, tends in the humid climate of the Lower River to be very heavily attacked by insect pests, and in addition extravagant growth often results...The safest practice seems to be that the happy medium, "semi-summer" crop cotton; and existing evidence points to the necessity for selecting cotton land with greater care than in the past." The seasonal advantages and disadvantages of the various Nyasaland areas are discussed.

Fernandez, F.G. El cultivo del algodón en el Mesilla Valley (Estado de Nueva Méjico), Estados Unidos. Economia y Técnica Agrícola 2(27/28): 377-381, illus. July/Aug.1934. (Published at Madrid, Spain)

The cultivation of cotton in the Mesilla Valley (State of New Mexico), United States.

Harland, S.C. The work of the St.Vincent cotton station. Empire Cotton Growing Rev.11(4): 300-309. Oct.1934. (Published by P.S.King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

The improvement of cotton in Sind. Internatl. Cotton Bull.13(49): 79-81. Oct.1934. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England)

Discusses results obtained from the four main classes of cotton being dealt with, i.e., Sind Deshi, Punjab-Americans, Imported Americans, and Imported Egyptians.

India. Baroda (State) Department of agriculture. Annual report...for the year 1931-32. 154pp., tables. [Baroda] 1934.

Cotton research and field tests, pp.8-15, and brief information in reports of various experiment stations.

Jagantha Rao, C. Recent cotton improvement work for the 'Northerns' tract. Madras Agr. Jour.21(11): 471. Nov.1933. (Published by M.A.S. Union, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, South India)

Abstract of paper presented at the Twenty-second College Day and Conference, 1933.

"The qualities of the K-14 strain, evolved at the Nandyal Agricultural Research Station, are discussed, and other new selections are described."-Brit. Cotton Indus. Research Assoc. Summary of Current Literature 14(19): 505. Oct.15,1934.

Loplae, Edmond. Développements agricoles récents au Congo Belge: coton, café, palmier. Ministère des Colonies. Institut National d'Agronomie Coloniale. L'Agronomie Coloniale 23(202): 97-109. Oct.1934. (Published at Paris, France)

Recent agricultural developments in the Belgian Congo: cotton, coffee, palm trees.

Love, H.H., and Chen, Y.S. A regional test of cotton; report of the first year's results conducted by the National Agricultural research bureau. China. Min. of Industries. Natl. Agr. Research Bur. Spec. Pub. 3, 25pp., tables, map. Nanking. 1934.

Tests were made "to determine which variety of Chinese cotton is best for those regions where Chinese cotton is the more profitable and which variety of foreign cotton is best for those regions where foreign cotton is the better adapted." The cotton tested "consisted of twenty-five varieties of Chinese cotton and three varieties of foreign cotton obtained from nine provinces. These varieties represent what the farmers are growing in those localities where the seed was obtained." Eleven experiment stations cooperated in the tests.

Mississippi Agricultural experiment station. Report from Holly Springs branch experiment station for 1933. By C.T.Ames. Miss.Agr.Expt.Sta.Bull.302, 8pp., tables. State College. 1933.

Cotton variety and spacing tests are reported.

Nyasaland. Department of agriculture. Annual report, 1933. 60pp. Zomba, 1934.

Empire cotton growing corporation, p.15; cotton experiments, pp.17-18,20-22; census, pp.33-39.

Wells, W.G. Cotton varietal testing. Queensland Agr. Jour.42(3): 364-370, tables. Sept.1, 1934. (Published by Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, Australia)

Describes three methods of testing varieties: by (1) Latin squares, (2) randomised blocks, and (3) Student's method. "The value of conducting experiments along the lines of the three methods...lies not only in obtaining the average yield of a variety from several scattered plots in a field rather

than from only one plot, but also in that the results can be analysed to ascertain how reliable they are."

Wells, W.G. Factors relating to the production of the harder-bodied cottons. Queensland Agr. Jour. 42(3): 371-378, illus., tables. Sept. 1, 1934. (Published by Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, Australia)

The article discusses results of tests of varieties producing hard-bodied cottons, the relationship of soils to results with given cotton varieties, the need for ample supplies of hard-bodied cottons, and lint percentages in relation to value of a variety.

Diseases and Insects

Bailey, M.A. Leaf curl disease of cotton in the Sudan. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11(4): 200-208, tables. Oct. 1934. (Published by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W. 1, England)

The author attempts "to summarize the history of this disease in this country down to the present time."

Control of cotton insects and diseases. Ala. Agr. Expt. Sta. Leaflet 10, 3pp., illus., diagr. Auburn. 1934.

Cotton stem weevil. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 13(49): 82. Oct. 1934. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England)

Describes extent of injury and control measures in India.

Egyptian cotton peril. Checks on the leaf-worm. Manchester Guardian Com. 29(747): 285. Oct. 12, 1934. (Published at Manchester, England)

"Damage done to the Egyptian cotton crop by the cotton leaf worm has assumed much greater importance in the last four or five years than in the 1920-30 period... It is very probable that the general increasing humidity of Egypt's climate is the cause of the increase of the leaf-worm."

Fenton, F.A. Tingitoidea affecting cotton. Canadian Ent. 66(9): 198-199. Sept. 1934. (Published by the Entomological Society of Ontario, Guelph, Ont., Canada)

Lists species of Tingitoidea which have been found to feed on the cotton plant in various sections of the United States and South American countries. Research is by a senior entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology and Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Division of Entomology.

Ferrero, R.A. El arrebiatado del algodón. Compania Administradora del Guano, Boletín 10(8): 223-231, illus. Aug.1934. (Published at Lima, Peru)
The cotton stainer.

Jordan, H.V., and others. The relation of fertilizers to the control of cotton root rot in Texas. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 426, 76pp., illus., tables, charts, diagr. Washington, D.C. 1934.
Literature cited, pp.72-75.

Lui, Kwo-si. Notes on a species of cotton square eaters. Entomology and Phytopathology [Hangchow, China] 2(24): 472-473. Aug.21,1934. (Published by Bureau of Entomology, Hangchow, China)

McNamara, H.C., Wester, R.E., and Gunn, K.C. Persistent strands of the cotton root-rot fungus in Texas. Jour.Agr.Research 49(6): 531-538, illus. Sept.15, 1934. (Published by United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)
Literature cited, p.538.

Describes studies of "the ability of the cotton root-rot fungus (*Phymatotrichum omnivorum* (Shear) Dug.) to remain in the soil in a viable and infectious condition for a period of years, even when the fields are planted to nonsusceptible crops or kept in clean fallow."

Neal, D. C., Wester, R.E., and Gunn, K.C. Morphology and life history of the cotton root-rot fungus in Texas. Jour. Agr. Research 49(6): 539-548, illus. Sept.15,1934. (Published by United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Literature cited, pp.547-548.

"Studies of the morphology of the ozonium and sclerotial stages of the cotton root-rot fungus, *Phymatotrichum omnivorum*, are reported, together with information bearing upon the life cycle of the fungus in the infested districts of Texas... The importance of the sclerotial stage of the fungus in the perpetuation of the disease in the soil is also discussed, and additional information given regarding the occurrence of this stage in nature."

Rajulu, K.D., and others. The present position of the pempheres problem. Madras Agr. Jour.21(11): 471-472. Nov.1933. (Published by M.A.S. Union, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, South India)

"Of the various insects that attack both the exotic and indigenous types of cotton in South India, *Pempheres affinis* is of considerable importance. This paper presents a resume of the

work done so far on the study of the bionomics, habits, and life history of the insect and of the control measures that suggested themselves during the course of these investigations."

Farm Engineering

Hoe work on cotton is reduced by rotary cultivator.

Popular Mechanics Mag.62(4): 358. Sept. 1934.
(Published at 200 East Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.)
The cultivator is described.

New cotton picker. Internatl. Cotton Bull.13(49): 97.
Oct.1934. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester,
2, England)

J. and M. Rust, brothers, of Memphis, Tenn., have
patented a new machine for harvesting cotton.

New machine harvests cotton by suction. Popular Sci.
Mo.125(6): 34. Dec.1934. (Published at 381 Fourth
Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Describes a cotton picking machine invented by a
Texas insurance man.

Farm Management

Stanford, J.E. They make money on cotton every year.
South.Agr.64(11): 19, illus. Nov.1934. (Publish-
ed at 1523 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.)

Brief descriptions of the management of two cot-
ton farms.

Production Credit

[Johnston, Oscar] Loan cotton detailed by Johnston.
Cotton Digest 7(6): 10. Nov.17,1934. (Published
at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Statement as to quantity of cotton in the 1933
cotton producers' pool, which is the only pool now
in existence.

Rowe, W.H. An experimental analysis of factors affect-
ing the collectibility of cotton-production loans.
U.S. Dept.Agr.Bur.Agr.Econ. Prelim.Rpt., 43pp.,
tables, charts, mimeogr. Washington, D.C. 1934.

"To discover from past experience what factors
contribute to the successful liquidation of loans
made for the production of cotton, 465 loans re-
discounted by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank
of St.Louis have been analyzed...In general the
factors examined may be classified into four groups:
(1) Factors reflecting the relative size of the loans...
(2) factors reflecting the financial condition of the
borrower... (3) factors relating to the magnitude of

operations of the borrower... (4) factors concerning farm practices, particularly the extent to which the farm unit is self-sufficient...Theoretically, many of these factors should have a bearing on the ability of the farmer to repay his production loan."

Farm Social Problems

Molyneaux, Peter. What economic nationalism means to the South. World Affairs Pamphlets (4): 28. 1934. (Published jointly by Foreign Policy association, New York, N.Y., and World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass.)

"Issued in cooperation with the Arnold Foundation, Southern Methodist University."

The author discusses the tenant farming system of the cotton states as well as the effect of a policy of economic nationalism on the cotton industry.

Wilbur, Walter. Special problems of the South. Ann.Amer.Acad.Polit. and Soc.Sci. 176: 49-56. Nov.1934. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

The author reviews the chronic social and economic disorders of the South, which have grown out of the plantation system and the Negro problem, and shows changes that are taking place in social attitudes as a result of work under the Relief Administration.

PREPARATION

Ginning

Bennett, C.A. Care and maintenance of gins at the close of the season. Cotton Ginners' Jour.6(2): 5-6,16, illus. Nov.1934. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Assoc., 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

Also in Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 45(3): 8-10. Nov.1934.

Butler, Eugene. Farmer-owned gins pay big dividends. Prog.Farmer (Tex.ed)49(11): 6,33. Nov.1934. (Published at 1104 Insurance Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Describes advantages and difficulties of farmer-owned cooperative gins in Texas and Oklahoma, most of which have been able to pay patronage dividends even in the depression years.

Modern plant reduces ginning cost. Cotton Oil Press 18(7): 23-24. Nov.1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

"New fireproof gin of Stuckey Brothers at Lepanto, Ark., shows third more baleage with same power and labor consumption."

National organization of gins should be perfected now. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 45(3): 3-4. Nov.1934. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

Phullar, P.S., and Gulzar, A.S. Cost of ginning and pressing cotton in the Punjab. India. Punjab. Bd. of Econ.Inquiry. Pub.36, 18pp., tables. [Lahore] 1934.

"Questionnaire used to find out the cost of ginning and pressing," pp.16-18.

President Yakey plans aggressive program. Cotton Ginners' Jour.6(2): 4. Nov.1934. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Assoc., 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

A program for the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association is outlined.

Smith, H.C. Need of a national ginners organization. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 45(3): 5. Nov.1934. (Published at 161 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga.)

Smith, H.C. Where ginners' fees went. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 45(3): 5. Nov.1934. (Published at 161 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga.)

The author complains that the ginners have received no return for the fees paid to the Alabama Department of Agriculture.

Taylor, F.V. Imperative need of Federal regulation. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 45(3): 6. Nov.1934. (Published at 161 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga.)

The need for a national ginners' association is urged.

MARKETING

General

Barba, F. El algodón. Boletín Oficial de la Bolsa de Comercio del Rosario 23(543): 11-25; (544): 21-26, tables, charts, diagr. Aug.31, Sept.15, 1934. (Published at Rosario, Argentina)
Cotton.

Survey of cotton production in Argentina from about 1862 to 1932-33, including areas under cultivation, yields, export figures, costs of production by sections, labor costs; commercial practices, including methods of sale, forms of credit, ginning costs, average prices secured in 1932-33 in the

various Argentinian markets for seed cotton, ginned cotton, cottonseed; freight rates by railway, trucks or carts, and by waterways; general expenses for a ton of cotton lint placed on an export steamship, or in the establishment of the buyer; and a summary of ways to develop and improve the Argentinian cotton industry.

China. Ministry of industries. Bureau of foreign trade. China industrial handbooks, Kiangsu. First series of the reports by the National industrial investigation. 1083pp., maps, tables. Shanghai, 1933.

Cotton (production, marketing, consumption), pp.192-212; textile industry (ginning, spinning, weaving), pp.309-368.

La culture et le commerce du coton dans la Province de Stanleyville (Congo Belge). Saison cotonnière 1932-1933. Royaume de Belgique. Ministère des Colonies. Bulletin Agricole du Congo Belge 25(2): 276-281. June 1934. (Published at Brussels, Belgium)

Cotton culture and commerce in the province of Stanleyville (Belgian Congo)

Dooley, W.H. Economics of clothing and textiles. 683pp., illus., tables, charts, diags. Boston, D.C. Heath & co. [c1934]

Cotton is included as follows: history of cotton and its manufacture, pp.164-165, 175-176; grading and marketing of cotton, including exchanges and futures trading, pp.305-320; marketing of cotton yarn and cloth, pp.320-326; international trade in cotton, pp.363-368; the Cotton-Textile Institute, pp.430-433; the cotton cloth industry, pp.577-579.

[International federation of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations] International cotton committee conference. Cotton [Manchester] 40(1938): 9. Oct.27,1934. (Published at 411 (Fourth floor), Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2, England)

The meeting of the Committee held in Berlin, October 23, 1934, discussed trade reports; cartel and price agreements in affiliated countries; a resolution to report to the United States Department of agriculture and other cotton-growing organisations complaints of many false-packed bales of American cotton; oil stains on Indian cotton; and Egyptian bale-marking.

Also in Internatl. Cotton Bull.13(49): 1-2. Oct.1934.

Skinner's cotton trade directory of the world, 1934-35. 929pp. London, T.Skinner & Co., [1934]

Todd, J.A. The cotton crops. Variety of supplies.

Empire Cotton Growing Rev.11(4): 275-279. Oct. 1934. (Published by P.S.King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

The author discusses production and consumption in the British Empire and the relative market values of American, Egyptian, Indian and other growths, as they affect consumption.

Todd, J.A. Cotton statistics. Empire Cotton Growing Rev.11(4): 314-320, tables. Oct.1934. (Published by P.S.King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

The author analyzes the world production, carry-over and price situation.

United States. Department of commerce. Bureau of the census. Cotton production and distribution, season 1933-34. Prepared under supervision of Harvey J. Zimmerman, chief statistician for cotton. U.S. Dept.Com.Bur.Census Bull.171, 36pp., tables. Washington, D.C. 1934.

Demand and Competition

[Anderson, W.D.] Cotton textile industry's principles of industrial relations. Textile Bull.47(9): 3. Nov.1,1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Gives platform of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Also reported in Textile World 84(12): 2200-2201. Nov.1934; Cotton [Atlanta] 98(11): 37-38. Nov.1934.

[Association of cotton textile merchants] Textile merchants expect better cotton goods business. Textile Bull.47(10): 3-4, table. Nov.8,1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Increasing retail trade and farm income encourages textile merchants.

Carlson, Oliver. Southern labor awakes. Current History 41(2): 155-160. Nov.1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., 229 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y.)

The author reviews the history of the Southern textile industry in its relations with its traditionally docile "poor white" mill hands. The causes

of the "unheard of" 1929-30 strikes were traced from their beginning through the NRA reform attempts down to the recent trend toward unionization and articulate demands by labor.

Cason, E.E. Cousin Charley's mill. So. Atlantic Quart. 33(3): 235-247. July 1934. (Published at Duke University, Durham, N.C.)

The author describes a typical mill owner of the South and his relation to his employees.

[Catterall, W.H., and Butterworth, H.S.] Reorganizing the spinning trade. Textile Weekly 14(349): 291-293. Nov. 9, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

Addresses before the Council of the National Federation of Textile Works Managers' Associations, at Manchester, November 3, 1934. The number of spindles in the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, and the proposals for reduction were discussed.

Clayton, W.L. The South's cotton industry threatened with destruction. Acco Press 12(11): 1-9, illus. Nov. 1934. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

The author is convinced that "immediate and substantial reduction in the tariff" and other changes of policy are imperative to recover foreign cotton markets. Reports from world markets show disparity of prices unfavorable to demand for American cotton.

Also in Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(46): 3-5. Nov. 17, 1934.

[Colwyn committee] Surplus spindlease. Report of the Colwyn committee. Manchester Chamber of Commerce Mo. Rec. 45(10): 305-306. Oct. 31, 1934. (Published at 1, Ridgefield, King St., Manchester, England)

"The committee set up to draft a scheme to deal with surplus spindlease... presented their report to the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations on" October 9, 1934. The report is given in full.

Cotton employees unite. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(46): 11. Nov. 17, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Memphis, Tenn., cotton employees form organization to work for the preservation of the cotton industry and their jobs.

Cotton in the Netherlands. Chaotic competition in the home market. Manchester Guardian Com. 29(746): 263. Oct. 6, 1934. (Published at Manchester, England)

The effects of international trade restrictions

on the Dutch spinning and weaving industries is discussed.

Cotton reorganisation scheme. Statist 124(2955): 465.
Oct.13,1934. (Published at 51 Cannon St., E.C. 4,
London, England)

Cotton's big opportunity. Prod.Rev.24(10): 16.

Aug.15,1934. (Published at Toowoomba, Queensland)

"In one stroke the Federal Government has doubled the Australian market for the cotton-growers by granting protective duties on cotton yarns for the manufacture of tweeds, denims, drills, dungarees, cordage, twines and blankets. At the same time it has increased the duties on most of the goods mentioned, so that the industries concerned may afford to pay the higher price necessary.

"This is the biggest step forward yet taken in the history of the Australian cotton industry. It will mean a great deal to the cotton-growers and to Queensland."

Cox, A.B. Loss of foreign markets for American cotton. Cotton Ginners' Jour.6(2): 3,10-11,13. Nov.1934.
(Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Assoc., 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

The author replies to articles written by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, stating that "the fact is, the United States has already lost foreign markets to the extent of over two million bales at least."

Defense of cotton trade methods. What has been done with Indian cotton. Textile Mercury and Argus 91 (2377): 305. Oct.5,1934. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

At the British Association of Managers of Textile Works conference on "The efficiency of British cotton trade methods and machinery," in Manchester, September 29,1934, Mr. Robert Bolshaw discussed the use of Indian cotton by Lancashire and Japan.

Employees form organization. Cotton Digest 7(6): 10. Nov.17, 1934. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Gives the program of the Cotton Industries Employees Association recently formed in Houston, Texas.

Evans, J.W. The future of American cotton. Cotton Digest 7(5): 5-6. Nov.10,1934. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Extracts from address before National Foreign Trade Council, New York, October 31, 1934.

The author urges a change in policy in order to preserve foreign markets for American cotton.

Complete address in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 48(45): 15-17. Nov. 8, 1934. (under title "Increase cotton output," by J.W. Emmons (!)).

Also in Textile Bull. 47(10): 8, 13. Nov. 8, 1934.

Mentioned in Com. and Finance 23(44): 872, diagr. Oct. 31, 1934.

Facing the facts. Textile Bull. 47(9): 14, 15, table. Nov. 1, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

"Due to the processing tax, reduced hours of operation, and increased wages, the costs of cotton goods are now just about where they were in 1929. So are their market prices." Comparative cost and profit analysis of textile situation as between June, 1929, approximately the peak of expansion and prices, and October, 1934, with reference to a standard construction of cloth, are given in the table.

[Fisher, R.T.] Fisher reviews textile situation at national association meeting. Textile Bull. 47(9): 4-6. Nov. 1, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Annual report of the Secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the convention in Boston, Oct. 25, 1934.

Fowle, E.D. Stretch-out control must be made extremely flexible. Textile World 84(12): 2203. Nov. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

"To set a rigid, arbitrary, and blanket figure for the number of machines which can be assigned to an operative would bring technological progress to all but a complete halt... In addition it would increase the vulnerability of this country to foreign competition... If a control is to be established, the first step must be one of determining what amount of effort may be fairly and properly expected of a worker. Then the number of machines which a worker has operated in the past need have no bearing on the number to be assigned to him in the future."

[Garrard, W.M.] Mr. Garrard's survey. Staple Cotton Rev. 12(10): 2-4. Oct. 1934. (Published by Staple Cotton Cooperative Assoc., at Greenwood, Miss.)

The author discusses foreign competition with American cotton and concludes that "in my opinion, there is no country or group of countries that can, over a period of years, produce cotton in the large

quantity that America has produced it in the past and so at less than the cost of production in America."

Garside, A.H. Our cotton trade with Japan. Textile Bull. 47(11): 3,7,10. Nov.15,1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

In an address before the Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in New York, November 1,1934, the author concluded that "there are three requisites to the continuation and expansion of our cotton trade with Japan. First, if we wish to hold this trade, we must produce the cotton with (!) Japan desires. Secondly, we must produce and market such a supply that the price will be in line with the prices of competing foreign growths. Thirdly, Japan must be able to command, through the channels of international trade and the foreign exchange markets, the necessary number of dollars with which to buy our cotton."

Also in Cotton Digest 7(7): 4-5. Nov.24,1934; Amer.Wool and Cotton Rptr.48(45): 9-10,14. Nov.8, 1934.

Goldsmith, L.A. Foreign trade currents and cross-currents. Killing the golden goose. Com.and Finance 23(48): 944-945. Nov.28,1934. (Published by Theodore H.Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The author comments on the cotton situation.

Hickman, F.G. Cotton farmers fooled by government paternalism. U.S. Santa Claus. American cotton policy enables foreign countries to sell their surplus. Cotton Trade Jour.14(41): 1,3. Oct.13,1934. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

This is the first of a series of articles.

The author records his impressions of the present cotton situation gained from visits to European markets.

Hickman, F.G. Roosevelt very popular in other cotton countries. Adored in Egypt. President credited with helping foreigners sell their surplus. Cotton Trade Jour.14(42): 1,2. Oct.20,1934. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

The second of a series of articles on foreign competition with American cotton.

Hood, E.N. Year of codes, threats, strikes and taxes for cotton industry. Com.Bull.76(4053): 1. Oct.20, 1934. (Published at 144 High St., Boston, Mass.)

Review of the cotton textile industry for the past year.

Japanese factory statistics. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 13(49): 119. Oct. 1934. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England)

Summarizes labor statistics of the statistical survey of factories made by the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Japanese government, as at the end of 1932.

Lancashire and India. The need for a voice at Westminster speaking for cotton. Textile Weekly 14(349): 283, 290. Nov. 9, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

Tables, p. 280.

Lancashire's case and the agreement sought are given.

Lancashire spinners organise. Two far reaching schemes for adoption. Textile Recorder 52(619): 19-20. Oct. 15, 1934. (Published at Old Colony House, Manchester, 2, England)

"The two schemes, recommended by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations are distinct in that one is intended to united all spinners of single cotton yarns into one Association in order that reorganisation of the trade may proceed on ordered lines, whilst the other is designed to eliminate surplus spindles and thus ensure that production may be more closely related to demand."

Also in Internatl. Cotton Bull. 13(49): 122-126. Oct. 1934.

Mancunian. Spinning industry control schemes. Strong and weak points of Federation's proposes. Manchester Guardian Com. 29(747): 292. Oct. 12, 1934. (Published at Manchester, England)

Proposals for the control of the Lancashire cotton textile industry are discussed.

The manufacture of artificial silk. Russian Econ. Notes (284): 6-7. Oct. 30, 1934. (Published by U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

From Isvestia, September 9, 1934.

Plans for the increased manufacture of rayon in the U.S.S.R. are discussed. Increased use of the acetate process, utilizing acetyl-cellulose made from cotton, is urged.

The Master cotton spinners' reorganisation scheme for the cotton industry. Planning (37): 11-15. Nov. 6, 1934. (Published by Political and Economic Planning, 16 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, England)

The essential features of the scheme for reorganizing the British cotton industry are given and discussed.

Ménars, O. La situation de l'industrie cotonnière française. L'Économiste Français 62(41): 452-454. Oct.13,1934. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9e) France)

The situation in the French cotton industry.

[National association of cotton manufacturers] Hood again leads N.A.C.M. National association of cotton manufacturers devotes 80th annual meeting to discussion of conditions--oppose change in cotton terms. Urge industrial peace. Amer.Wool & Cotton Rptr.48(44): 13-16. Nov.1,1934. (Published by Frank P.Bennett & Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Report of meeting held in Boston, October 25, 1934.

Also reported in Fibre and Fabric 87(2596): 6-8. Nov.3,1934; Textile World 84(12): 2200. Nov.1934; Cotton [Atlanta] 98(11): 38. Nov.1934.

Parker, Walter. What's ahead in cotton. Cotton Digest 7(6): 5-6. Nov.17,1934. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Address before Rotary Club, Houston, Texas, November 15,1934. The author urges that the export market for cotton be restored.

Pearse, A.S. Japan's cotton industry. Impressions of a third journey. Internatl.Cotton Bull.13(49): 109-119. Oct.1934. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England)

Reviews conditions, national attitudes, and industrial practices which have advanced Japan's position in the textile world to such an extent that "Japan last year became the largest exporter of cotton goods."

[Schmitz, Eduard] Attitude of Bremen merchants is clarified by Eduard Schmitz. Cotton Trade Jour. 14(39): 2. Sept.29,1934. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Bremen cotton merchants hope to secure American cotton, but recognize that the continuance of the trade depends on America's willingness to accept German goods in exchange. Otherwise, Germany will be forced to get its textile raw materials by exchange of goods with other countries, or by development of cotton substitutes at home.

The Shah as cotton mill owner. Persia's little Lancashire. Manchester Guardian Com.29(750): 343. Nov.2,1934. (Published at Manchester, England)

Summary in Internatl. Cotton Bull.13(49): 127-129. Oct.1934.

Short staple Indian cotton for artificial silk.
Government asked to co-operate in investigation. Textile Mercury and Argus 91(2375): 256.
Sept.21,1934. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens,
Manchester, England)

Report of "twenty-ninth half-yearly meeting
of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in Bombay,"
August 28, 1934.

Also in Indian Trade Jour.114(1472): 1104-1105.
Sept.6,1934.

Sloan, G.A. Progress in cotton textiles. Fibre
and Fabric 87(2595): 6. Oct.27,1934. (Published
at 465 Main St., Kendall Square, Cambridge,Mass.)

Now that the textile strike is over the Cotton
Textile Institute is making "redoubled efforts to
stimulate domestic consumption, develop new uses
for cotton and recapture lost foreign markets."
Examples are given.

Sloan, G.A. A 30-hour week: would it aid or injure
industry? Over-production would follow, market
stagnate and unemployment grow, says textile expert.
U.S. News 2(44): 5. Nov.5,1934. (Published at
Washington, D.C.)

Excerpts from address delivered Nov.2, before
Association of Commerce at Baltimore, Md.

Also in Textile Bull.47(10): 5-6. Nov.8,1934.

Spencer, John. The efficiency of British cotton
trade machinery and methods. II.-A manufacturer's
point of view. Textile Weekly 14(347): 240.
Oct.20,1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester,
3, England)

The author holds that the loss of Colonial and
foreign markets is due to tariff barriers and Ja-
panese competition, and not to inefficient produc-
tion methods in Lancashire.

Strike aftermath. What the workers, north and south
think about it all. Textile World 84(12): 2209.
Nov.1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing
Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Ten million spindles to go? Colwyn Committee's drastic
proposals. Textile Mercury and Argus 41(2378): 324-
325. Oct.12,1934. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens,
Manchester, England)

United States Department of agriculture. Agricultural
adjustment administration. Foreign cotton produc-
tion and the American markets abroad. U.S. Dept.
Agr. Agr.Adjustment Admin. Commodity Inform.Ser.
Cotton Leaflet 3, 8pp., table. Washington, D.C.,
1934.

Question and answer discussion of the foreign trade situation relating to cotton.

Vinson, Curtis: Japan leading buyer of American cotton. Acco Press 12(11): 10-12, illus. Nov. 1934. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

The author reviews the growth and present condition of the Japanese textile industry, which is today the largest buyer of American and particularly Texas cotton.

[Wallace, H.A.] Reopening foreign markets for farm products. U.S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Adjustment Admin. G-27, [7]pp. Washington, D.C. 1934.

"Extract from an address ... at the American Institute of Cooperation, Madison, Wis., July 11, 1934."

Cotton is mentioned.

[Williamson, N.C.] Need national policy ... Can't carry restriction program too far is writer's opinion. Tex. Co-op. News 14(11): 2. Nov. 1, 1934. (Published at 1100 South Ervay St., Dallas, Tex.)

The author favors two price systems, one high enough to cover costs of production for the domestic market, and a foreign price, low enough to hold world markets.

[Wooten, W.A.] Brazil threatens cotton growers. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(47): 9. Nov. 24, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

The author holds that the only way to save our cotton markets from Brazil, in particular, is to lower tariffs.

World consumption of American cotton threatened by foreign growths and artificial price situation at home. Textile World 84(12): 2214, table. Nov. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Worthington, M.D. A king deposed. Cotton Digest 7(5): 6-7. Nov. 10, 1934. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

The author fears the competition of foreign growths and feels "that unless something drastic is done and done quickly that King Cotton will very soon be a misnomer and the chief product of the South will no longer hold that place. We feel, however, that the cotton farmer has himself to blame for a large share of his misfortunes. Were he not so greedy for immediate cash he would not be jeopardizing his entire future."

Supply and Movement

C., F.A. A few facts about Brazil. 1934 cotton crop. Wilman's Brazilian Rev.26(33): 4. Aug.13,1934. (Published at R. Theophilo Ottoni, 41, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

"The appointment by the Federal Council for Exports of a special committee to study cotton exports from Brazil is noted as indicating the growing importance of cotton production in Brazil and its probable competition as an export with coffee."

China. Ministry of industries. National agricultural research bureau. Crop reporting in China, 1933. China. Min. Indus. Natl. Agr. Research Bur. Spec. Pub.1, 44pp., tables, charts. Nanking, 1934.

In Chinese and English.

History and methods of crop reporting in China are given. Statistics of cotton acreage and production, 1931-1933, are included.

Cotton production increasing in Mozambique. Foreign Crops and Markets 29(19): 469, mimeogr. Nov.5,1934. (Published by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C.)

Himbury, W.H. The progress and development of cotton-growing within the Empire. Cotton [Manchester] 40 (1937): 21-22, table. Oct.20, 1934. (Published at 411 (Fourth floor), Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2, England)

Report on work of the British Cotton Growing Association.

[India] Bihar and Orissa. Department of agriculture. Season and crop report ... for the year 1933-34. 21pp., tables. Patna. 1934.

Cotton production, p.2; Areas under cotton (irrigated) by districts, p.xi; Harvest prices of cotton, p.xx.

Le Japon planteur de coton en Abyssinie. Association Cotonniere Coloniale Bulletin Trimestriel 32(16): 133. Oct.1934. (Published at 55, Rue de Chateaudun Paris IX, France)

Japan, planter of cotton in Abyssinia.

Abyssinia has rented to Japan an immense concession of lands along the Djibouti-Addis-Ababa railway for the cultivation of cotton, by which Japan hopes to become independent of Anglo-Saxon supplies.

Kennedy, J.R., and Overpeck, J.C. Quality of cotton

produced in New Mexico, 1928-1932. N.Mex.Agr.Expt. Sta.Bull.225, 27pp., tables, charts, diagr. State College. 1934.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

McDonald, J.E. A permanent plan for the cotton growing industry applicable also to all farm and ranch products. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(45): 3-4. Nov.10,1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

"Principles and features of the plan in brief: Establish production basis on each cotton farm - Annual proration - Parity price, as now provided for in the AAA, on that portion domestically consumed - Unrestricted production leaving the farmer to be his own judge of the amount of cotton he should produce for foreign markets."

Also in Cotton Digest 7(7): 11. Nov.24,1934.

Mihra, R.D. Survey of commercial Indian cottons. Current Sci.3(3): 95-96. Sept.1934. (Published by Indian Institute of Science, Hebbal P.O., Bangalore, India)

The author surveys the types of Indian cottons that are of economic value, giving geographical distribution and characteristics.

Nicholas, S.E.N. Commercial Ceylon. 310pp., illus., tables. Colombo, Ceylon, The Times of Ceylon Co., Ltd., 1933.

Possibility of cotton production, pp.53-54.

Norris, P.K. Cotton production in Egypt. U.S.Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull.451, 42pp., illus., tables, charts. Washington, D.C. 1934.

"Cotton as a commercial crop in Egypt is a little more than 100 years old. The early crops were grown by order of the State but in a few years production gained a foothold, and cotton is today the chief export crop. In fact it forms about 90 percent of the total exports of the country... A change in cotton production has been taking place in Egypt that is probably of far more importance to American cotton growers than is the expansion in acreage. This is the shift to the higher yielding but shorter staple varieties of cotton... It is possible that in the future as much as 80 percent of the Egyptian crop will range between 1-1/16 and 1-3/16-in.staple. With an average crop, this would mean from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales of a staple length comparable with the best American staples."

Extracts in International Cotton Bull.13(49): 31-36. Oct.1934.

Qusley, Clarence. A cotton production plan. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(44): 8. Nov. 3, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

The plan suggested by Robert J. Wood in the Wall Street Journal is discussed.

La producción de algodón se desarrolla en el Chaco con muy halaguenas perspectivas. Gaceta Algodonera 11(122): 3-4, 6. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Shows a favorable outlook for this year's cotton crop in El Chaco as regards production and prices.

Progress in cotton growing in U.S.S.R. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 13(49): 36-38. Oct. 1934. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England)

From "Review of the Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd."

Uganda. Department of agriculture. Annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1933. (Part I). 32pp., tables, charts, map. Entebbe. 1934.

Cotton supply and movement, pp. 5-8, 12-13, 17-18, 32.

Statistics of ginning machinery, p. 31.

"Uganda cotton production graph, based on export returns," appended at end.

Prices

Burton, C.S. The trend of commodity prices. Cotton may work higher but long term implications are menacing. Mag. Wall St. 55(3): 142-143. Nov. 24, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Following in the footsteps of the late and unlamented Farm Board in its wheat operations, the present administration bids fair to accumulate 7,000,000 bales of cotton in its efforts to uphold the price. Meanwhile, the position of the greatest export commodity is steadily being impaired in world markets."

Cox, A.B. Cotton. Tex. Business Rev. 8(9): 4-5. Oct. 29, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)

"The next step in the analysis of the cotton situation is to examine prices of cotton to see if advances have been sufficient to compensate for the enforced reduction in the size of the crop of the United States and the cost of regaining foreign markets already lost." Prices of American cotton in this country and abroad are discussed.

Extracts in Cotton Digest 7(4): 10-11. Nov. 3, 1934.

Crandall, Ruth. Wholesale commodity prices in Boston during the eighteenth century. Rev. of Econ. Statis. 16(6): 117-128, tables, charts. June 15, 1934. (Published by Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.).

One of the commodities studied is cotton.

The table showing cotton prices is given in Rev. Econ. Statis. 16(9): 180. Sept. 15, 1934.

Slater, W.H. Methods for forecasting raw cotton prices. Introduction to an economic study of price changes. Textile Weekly 14(347): 223, charts. Oct. 26, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

To be continued.

"In a series of articles, of which this is the first, we shall endeavour to depict some of the currents and cross-currents causing and affecting fluctuations in prices of cotton futures contracts which our own experience has proved that it is necessary to take into account in any serious study of this subject."

Tattersall, F.W. Another price control scheme collapses. English spinners revert to "cut-throat" policy. Barron's 14(26): 20. June 25, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Leaders of the Lancashire cotton-spinning industry have again been forced to report failure in their attempts to maintain for any length of time the price-fixing schemes in the American spinning section."

United States Department of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Crop reporting board. Number of towns enumerated and prices paid by farmers for clothing, Jan. 24-27, 1934. Based on the results of a Federal Civil works administration enumeration of 24,652 representative stores in towns of 15,000 population, or under, in agricultural areas. 16pp., tables, mimeogr. Washington, D.C., 1934.

Figures are given by kinds of clothing, including cotton cloth.

Young, H.N. Recent changes in cotton prices. Va. Farm Econ. (31): 425-434, tables, charts. Oct. 1934. (Published by Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Blacksburg, Va.)

The author reasons that variations in prices of cotton since April 1933, when the United States suspended gold payments, are largely due to changes in the price of gold (i.e., to dollar devaluation)

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Ellis, L.S., Dickson, A.M., and McWhorter, C.C. The sale of cotton in the seed in Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 219, 64pp., tables, charts. Stillwater, 1934.

[Hulsey, E.B.] Evolution of cotton trade and New Deal recalled by Old-Timer. Cotton Trade Jour. 14(42): 2. Oct. 20, 1934. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Some methods of handling and marketing cotton are recalled.

Services and Facilities

Harper, F.H. Cotton classing helps price. Growers, ginner help improve service. Prog. Farmer (Miss. Valley ed.) 49(11): 12. Nov. 1934. (Published at Memphis, Tenn.)

Describes the grade and staple statistics service of the Division of Cotton Marketing, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

UTILIZATIONFiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

[Alpha-Lux Co.] Moisture tester. Instruments 7(10): 214. Oct. 1934. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"Determinations of moisture content in granular and fibrous materials are made possible by means of a simple absorption apparatus styled the 'Speedy Moisture Tester.'"

[American society for testing materials. Committee D-13] D-13 favors "S-Z twist." Textile World 84(12): 2212-2213. Nov. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Brief report of meeting of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, New York, October 17 to 19, 1934.

The committee endorsed S and Z twist, "the new terms selected for designating the direction of twist," and specifications and test methods for cotton fiber quality.

Also reported in Textile Bull. 47(11): 12-13. Nov. 15, 1934.

Bergmann, K.H. Ueber oxycellulose. Angewandte Chemie 46(45): 713-716, tables. Nov. 11, 1934. (Published by Verlag Chemie, G.m.b.h., Corneliusstr. 3, Berlin W35, Germany)

"Oxycellulose, obtained by treating cotton with potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid, acid or alkaline sodium hypochlorite, bromine and potash, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, or potassium permanganate, has been isolated by extraction with cold caustic soda. It has been identified as a polyglucuronic acid by comparison with the synthetic product of known constitution. Oxycellulose in cotton is determined by boiling 1 g. cotton, cut into small pieces, with 150 c.c. 10% caustic soda for 1/2 hr. and titrating with N/10 potassium permanganate solution; 1 c.c. = 0.0002164 g. oxycellulose. A direct relation between the degree of tendering and oxycellulose content of the fibre has been established"-*Jour.Soc.Dyers and Colourists* 50: 61. 1934.

Chace, W.N. Short cut to twist. Turns per inch found quickly by new method on old apparatus. *Textile World* 84(12): 2207-2208, diagr. Nov.1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

The author describes a method by which he "can count the turns per inch in cotton yarns from 12s to 150s (and of any fiber from an inch to Egyptian), with only a fraction of the time and worry formerly expended."

Chippindale, E. Low acetylation of cellulose fibers. *Jour.Soc.Dyers and Colourists* 50(5): 142-149, illus. May 1934. (Published at Ocean Chambers, 32-34 Picadilly, Bradford, Yorkshire, England)

"Low-acetylated fibres appear to be unaltered physically, both in the acetylating mixtures and in the dried condition. They possess the same tensile strength and elasticity, and show only a somewhat harder handle. The characteristic structure of the cotton fibre is preserved entirely; even the light reflections in polarised light are the same. The only noticeable difference is that the low-acetylated fibres appear to be slightly more rod-like than the original cotton fibres."

Constant regain in stock made possible by new type of automatic humidifier control. Takes into account all variable factors in percentage of regain. Details of operation. *Amer.Wool & Cotton Rptr.* 48(43): 20-21, illus. Oct.25,1934. (Published by Frank P.Bennett & Co., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Elöd, E., and Schmid-Bielenberg, H. Zur kenntnis der vorgänge bei der acetylierung von cellulosefasern.

Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie B25(1/2): 27-51, tables, charts. Apr.1934. (Published by Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Leipzig, Germany)

The acetylation of cellulose fibers.

"The acetylation of dry and air-dried cotton, flax, ramie and hemp was studied. The reaction depends on the rate of diffusion of the reaction mixture into the fiber, and if the parallel orientation of the micelles is very complete, the rate is small. The rate decreases in the order cotton, ramie, flax, hemp. With proper soaking in H₂O or glacial AcOH the rate is the same for each. The nearly equal periods of time required in each case to form the triacetate indicates equal inner-micellar diffusion rate. The shorter time required if the fiber is soaked before acetylation leads to higher mol. acetates. With equal conditions the acetates formed show the same mol. wt. The fibers investigated must have nearly the same micellar structure with approx. equal micellar surface and nearly the same no. of principal valence chains."-Chem.Abs.28(14): 4593. July 20, 1934.

Farrow, F.D., and Deane, M. Principles of humidification. Textile Weekly 14(349): 295-296, charts. Nov.9,1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

Discusses "the limits set by nature or by law on the temperatures and humidities that may be employed in spinning and weaving rooms." The weaving shed is "assumed to contain 1,000 looms operated by 250 workers."

Galloway, L.D. The moisture requirements of mould fungi, with special reference to mildew in textiles. Brit.Cotton Indus.Research Assoc., Shirley Inst. Mem.13(2): 27-33, illus., tables. Oct.1934. (Published at Didsbury, Manchester, England)

References: p.33

Kracmer, E.O., and Lansing, W.D. Molecular weight of celluloses. Nature 133(3371): 870-871. June 9, 1934. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martins Street, London, W.C.2, England)

"The authors determined the molecular weights of cellulose (by sedimentation equilibrium in the Svedberg ultracentrifuge) and found that the specific viscosity increased for a number of celluloses and regenerated celluloses dissolved in cuprammonium solvent. Apparent molecular weights of the cellulose-copper complex were obtained between 100,000 and 300,000, according to the extent of degrada-

tion, which, with a correction factor of 60%, yield cellulose molecular weights of 60,000 to 180,000. The molecular weight of native cellulose is estimated at 300,000. The application of Staudinger's equation to the author's viscosity data gives molecular weight values of from 20,000 to 90,000. -Textile Inst. Jour. 25(7): A376. July 1934.

Krais, P. Der chemische und molekulare aufbau der textilen faserstoffe. Monatschrift für Textil Industrie 49(9): 205-206. Sept. 1934. (Published at Leipzig, Germany).

The chemical and molecular structure of textile fibers.

Lipowsky, E. Beitrag zur elastizitätsprüfung. Spinner und Weber 52(42): 1-3, tables, charts. Oct. 19, 1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Contribution on testing for elasticity.

The article describes the usefulness of elasticity tests on cotton fibers and points out some methods of making the test. Cotton fibers differ very greatly in their extensibility and elasticity.

Lipowsky, I.E. Über das mischen von faserstoffen. Spinner und Weber 52(45): 1-3. Nov. 9, 1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Concerning the mixing of fibers (cotton and staple fiber)

Malowan. Die celluloseester in ihrer beziehung zur cellulosestruktur. Nitrocellulose 5(2): 26-28. Feb. 1934. (Published at Barstrasse 28, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany)

The cellulose ester in relation to cellulose structure.

Michel-Jaffard, R. Relations entre la structure intime et les propriétés mécaniques des fibres et de leurs solutions. Chimie & Industrie (Special No.): 768-783. Apr. 1934. (Published at 49, Rue des Mathurins, Paris, France)

Relations between the intimate structure and mechanical properties of fibers and their solutions.

A general discussion and explanation of the present status of the question, from which it is concluded that the mech. properties of cellulosic fibers and their solns. seem to be governed by the following factors: (1) the elongated form of the mols. which is responsible for the relation between the viscosity and concn. of their solns.; (2) the mech. properties of the cryst. particles, formed by their assemblage, which follows Maxwell's law; (3) plastic heterogeneity which produces hysteresis; (4) organization, either mech. or biol.,

of the fibers by orientation of the cryst.elements without change in the network, resulting in increase in their strength and decrease in their plasticity; (5) biol.organization into fibrils and layers, varying in permeability and probably also in their chem. constitution, which gives natural fibers their characteristic properties."--Chem.Abs.28(18): 5979. Aug.31,1934.

Midgley, E. Humidification in textile mills. Its effect on yarn properties. Textile Weekly 14 (348): 268-269. Nov.2,1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

Extract from lecture to the British Association of Managers of Textile Works, October 13, 1934.

"The yarns spun under the various conditions of temperature and humidity, while very similar in evenness and neppiness, yet differ widely in their appearance, for the yarns spun under the hot-dry conditions are very oozy indeed, full of snarls, and exceedingly crimp; the yarns spun under medium dry conditions suffer from the same defects to a lesser extent, whereas the yarns spun under normal and monsoon conditions are free from them. However, all these differences between the yarns almost entirely disappear when the yarns are conditioned by immersion in water...There is general agreement that high humidities are desirable in weaving...Moisture has two principal effects on cotton--it strengthens the fibre, and what is much more important, it swells and softens it."

Correction: "In a report of a lecture on 'Humidification in Textile Mills,' November 2 issue, in line 32, col.1, page 269, the temperature given as 10°F. should read 100° F."--Textile Weekly 14(349): 281. Nov.9,1934.

Phillips, Max. The quantitative determination of methoxyl, lignin, and cellulose in plant materials. Jour.Assoc. Off.Agr.Chem.15(1): 118-131, diagr. Feb.15,1932. (Published at Menasha, Wis.)

Article describes the more recent modifications of standard methods for making these determinations.

Pidgeon, L.M., and Van Winsen, A. The effect of sorbed water on the physical properties of asbestos and other fibres, with special reference to resilience. Canad.Jour.Research 10(1): 1-18, tables, charts, diagr. (Published by the National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Canada)

"An apparatus in which cotton fibres may be com-

pressed so that the volume, pressure, and relative humidity may be known at any time, employs a rubber bulb containing the fibres placed in a liquid-tight glass jar into which water or other chemically inert liquids can be forced by displacement with mercury. The jar is connected to a volume and pressure meter, and the bulb is connected with a brass tube opening to the atmosphere through a conditioning chamber. Compression is thus effected at constant humidity. Tables give pressure-volume relations for cotton, wool, and asbestos fibres dried under varying conditions of time, temperature, and humidity. It is shown that relative humidity exerts a definite effect on the physical properties of the fibre mass, sorption of water producing (i) alteration of the shape of the compression and return loops, (ii) decrease in resilience, (iii) increase in apparent density, (iv) decrease in compressibility, (v) increase in the amount of permanent set or fibre slip-page."--Textile Inst.Jour.25(7): 4361.. July 1934.

Popularizing research emphasized at meeting of U.S.

Institute. Textile World 84(12): 2206. Nov.1934.

(Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Brief report of meeting of U.S. Institute for Textile Research, November 1, 1934. Extracts from addresses by Prof. E. R. Schwarz and Dr. R. E. Rose on the need for interpreting textile fiber research in language understood by the practical man, are given.

Roehrich, Olivier. Contribution à l'étude du vrillage de la fibre de coton. Chimie & Industrie (Special no.): 819-823. Apr.1934. (Published at 49 Rue des Mathurins, Paris, France)

Contribution to the study of the twisting of cotton fibers.

"When collodion tubes filled with water are dried in the oven, they produce spiral-shaped ribbons similar to cotton fibers. The reversals in the direction of the spirals of the cotton fiber, characterized by extinction in polarized light, furnish the explanation of the phenomenon. The direction of the twisting is invariably controlled by that of the fibrillar spiral of the secondary membrane of the cell wall."--Chem.Abs.23(13): 5990. Aug.31,1934.

Sakurada, Ichiro. Viscositätsmessung für die charakterisierung von cellulosepräparaten. Cellulose Indus.10(8): 41-44, charts. Aug.1934. (Published by Cellulose Institute, Dept. of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan)

Viscosity relationships for distinguishing cellulose preparations.

When distinguishing cellulose preparations by viscometry it is best not to use the relative viscosity at any given concentration, but a constant f , independent of the concentration, which is the specific volume of the colloidal particle. To calculate f from the viscosity measurements, it is best to work at fairly small concentrations with the relative viscosity not above 3, since only one viscometer is then required, and the value obtained does not depend on displacement tension. Simple relations exist between f and the copper number and the breaking load of celluloses, thus--strength-- $A--B/f$, and copper number-- C/f , where A, B , and C are constants. These relations are shown plotted from the results of other workers, including the data by Clibbens and Ridge on chemically degraded cotton. "-British Cotton Indus. Research Assoc. Summary of Current Literature 14(19): 518. Oct. 15, 1934.

W., A.E. Properties of colours and dyestuffs on cotton. Indian Textile Jour. 44(528): 418-420. Sept. 30, 1934. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

Technology of Manufacture

The Casablancas compound drafting machine. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 13(49): 85-91, diagr. Oct. 1934. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England)

Cotton fibre reclaimed. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 13(49): 95. Oct. 1934. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England)

Apparatus developed by the patentees, Messrs. Wild and Quinn, and the makers, Messrs. Brooks & Doxey, Ltd.

[Ewing-Thomas corporation] A new process for treating mercorized yarns to control dye affinity. Textile Bull. 47(9): 12. Nov. 1, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

High draft spinning. The Meynell W.T.R. system. Textile Recorder 52(619): 49. Oct. 15, 1934. (Published at Old Colony House, Manchester, 2, England)

A mill which keeps "open house." What Courtaulds do at Castlcton. Manchester Guardian Com. 29(750): 353. Nov. 2, 1934. (Published at Manchester, England)

Spinning of cotton and of staple fiber are compared..

Scholefield, F., and Ward, D. Kier boiling efficiency. Some observations. Textile Weekly 14(347): 239.

Oct. 26, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

Report of paper read at "The inaugural meeting of the Manchester Section of the Society of Dyers and Colourists ... Oct. 19," 1934.

"The object of the experiments described in the paper was primarily to assess the value of one of the new textile auxiliary products as an assistant for use during the caustic soda kier-boiling of grey cotton piece-goods. For this purpose the product chosen was Lissapol A. Paste (I.C.I.)"

Seuchter, Paul. Rechnerische bewertung der kämmung einer baumwollkarde. Spinner und Weber 52(43): 2-4, tables. Oct. 26, 1934. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Mathematical evaluation of the combing of a cotton card.

"The article discusses the rate of feed of the card and gives tables for calculation of several carding values."--C.M.C.

Some opinions on the question-- Why the flutes on bottom steel rolls? Cotton [Atlanta] 98(11): 40-42. Nov. 1934. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

The effect on drafting and spinning of the use of smooth rolls is discussed.

Twist calculations for mules. Textile Recorder 52 (619): 24, table, diagr. Oct. 15, 1934. (Published at Old Colony House, Manchester 2, England)

The chief methods are summarized.

Technology of Consumption

Gibbons, J.T. Pyroxylin coatings. Preparation of nitrocellulose solutions for application to cotton and rayon fabrics. Textile World 84(12): 2222. Nov. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

"Pyroxylin is a solution of nitrocellulose in an organic solvent. Nitrocellulose when dry, looks exactly like the cotton linters from which it is made... This solution is called by several names, such as pyroxylin, dope, lacquer, nitrocellulose solution, etc., all of which refer to the one material."

Mechanical shrinkage of textiles. "Rigmel" has come to stay. Textile Weekly 14(349): 289-290. Nov. 9, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, England)

The use of completely shrunk fabric in garment manufacture is discussed.

[United States tariff commission] Laces and lace articles. U.S. Tariff Comm. Rpt. 83 (2d ser.), 342 pp., illus., tables, diagrs. Washington, D.C. 1934.

Includes descriptions of manufacturing process and studies of cost of production of various kinds of lace.

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Cottonseed outlook for 1935. Cotton Oil Press 18(7): 20-21, tables, charts. Nov. 1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

"Bulletin of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Nov. 10, 1934."

Fraps, G.S. Cottonseed meal variation in composition. Cotton Oil Press 18(7): 27, table. Nov. 1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, Tenn.)

Summary of address at annual Convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association.

Perplexing problem of crop control. Cottonseed crushing industry vitally interested in volume of cotton production affecting their supply of raw material for processing. Cotton Oil Press 18(7): 7-8. Nov. 1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

Plans suggested by Oscar Johnston, W.M. Hutchinson, and J.H. DuBose are outlined.

Strong argument for seed grading. Cotton Oil Press 18(7): 15-16. Nov. 1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

"Brief prepared ... for AAA relative to improving milling qualities of cottonseed and desirability of adoption of uniform system of grading cottonseed."

[United States Tariff commission] Industrial uses of vegetable oils. Cotton Oil Press 18(7): 22, table. Nov. 1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

"Report shows increased consumption by special industries where cotton oil apparently has a limited market."

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Adams, Orville. The ginner is the Bankhead goat.

Costs millions to handle details--without pay.
Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(45): 9,12. Nov.10,
1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing
Co., P.O.Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

Adulteration of raw cotton in China. Internatl. Cot-
ton Bull.13(49): 137-138. Oct.1934. (Published
at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2, England)

"At the sixty-fifth meeting of the Legislative
Yuan, held on June 29, a set of revised regulations
governing the prohibition of watering and adultera-
tion of raw cotton was passed. The new regulations
(now pending promulgation by the National Government)
are" given.

[Anderson, W.D.] Southern mills protest processing
tax. Textile Bull.47(9): 13. Nov.1,1934. (Pub-
lished by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth
St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Letter to Secretary Wallace by William D.
Anderson president of the American Cotton Manu-
facturers' Association, asking that the process-
ing tax be removed and that any necessary bounty
to the cotton farmer be paid directly from the
National Treasury.

Bean, L.H.. Planning our 1935 farm program. Ann.
Amer.Acad.Polit.and Soc.Sci.176: 111-120.
Nov.1934. (Published at 3457 Walnut St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.)

The author outlines long-time objectives, the
emergency program for 1933-34, and the 1935 plans
of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in-
cluding plans for storing surpluses of cotton and
other commodities in order to maintain a constant
supply.

Butler, Eugene. What's new in agriculture? Cotton
and livestock facts reviewed. Prog.Farmer (Tex.
ed.) 49(11): 18-19. Nov.1934. (Published at
1104 Insurance Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

The author discusses the sale of tax exemption
certificates under the Bankhead Act.

[Clark & Kahn] Government red tape brings criticism
of interior exporters. Cotton Trade Jour.14(40):
1. Oct.6,1934. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Letter to Senator Bankhead expressing the feel-
ing that the government should pay for the removal
and recording of Bankhead tags at the docks, and
that less detailed reports should be required.

Cobb, C.A. American cotton under the A.A.A. Banning
haphazard methods--Protecting the farmer in the

world market. Finance and Com.24(10): 262-263,272. Sept.5,1934. (Published at 320 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China)

Cotton adjustment program to continue in 1935 season. Crop of cotton to be limited again next year, statement says. Tex.Co-Operative News 14(11): 1,4. Nov.1,1934. (Published at 1100 South Ervay St., Dallas, Tex.)

Statement issued by the U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Dove, Dan. Cotton control from farmer's viewpoint. Farm and Ranch 53(21): 15,17. Nov.1,1934. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

Includes resolution condemning the Bankhead Act, approved by 2,000 farmers of Limestone county, Texas.

Also in Cotton Digest 7(6): 6-7. Nov.17,1934.

Establishment of a textile labor relations board. Mo.Labor Rev.39(4): 870-872. Oct.1934. (Published by U.S.Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.)

"The Board [created by executive order of September 26,1934] was authorized to exercise all the powers granted under Public Resolution 44, Seventy-third Congress, to investigate alleged violations of section 7(a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, to arbitrate questions voluntarily submitted, and to exercise such functions as may be granted by code provision. This Board's decisions were made subject to review of the National Labor Relations Board."

Gore, T.P. Bankhead cotton bill. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(43): 3. Oct.27,1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

Remarks in the Senate of the United States, March 29,1934, in which the Senator stated, "I hope this measure will prove a practical success, but I fear that the farmers are winding a boa constrictor about themselves that one day may break every bone in their bodies."

Gregory, T.H. Opposing freight rate increases. Cotton Oil Press 18(7): 17-18. Nov.1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

"Statement of ... President of National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., before the Interstate Commerce Commission in ex-parte 115, petition

of carriers for increased rates and charges, at Dallas, Texas, November 7, 1934."

Heard, J.M. Uncle Sam steps on King Cotton. Com. and Finance 23(46): 920-921. Nov.14,1934. (Published by Theodore H.Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The author discusses the Government's policy for control of cotton production and the increased production of foreign growths.

Institute of public affairs. Proceedings of the ... eighth annual session, Athens, Georgia, May 8-15, 1934. Part I. World and national problems. Bull. Univ.Ga.34(11): 1-200. (Published by University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.)

Partial contents: The agricultural adjustment program, by Henry A.Wallace, pp.122-136 (with special reference to cotton in the South); Controlling agricultural production, by B.F. Hibbard, pp.151-157. (The author gives the history of government efforts to control production and points out the fallacy of the idea of self-containment in the cotton belt); The Bankhead control act, by Cully A. Cobb, pp.176-183.

King, T.J. The Bankhead dilemma. Farm Jour.58(11): 9. Nov.1934. (Published at Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

"Our cotton planters therefore face this dilemma: The more the Bankhead Act serves to improve their return on cotton consumed for domestic needs, the more certain they are to suffer competition in the export market, with a permanent loss of that market as the eventual prospect, just as we have lost our export wheat market ... The most effective adjustment, which would ultimately operate to the great benefit of our cotton growers, would be an open export market, with a tax refundable wholly or partially upon exports, but sufficient to keep domestic surplus cotton out of the channels of domestic trade until exported."

Lynch, Fred. Mississippi farmer opposes Bankhead Act. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(44): 12-13. Nov.3, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Millor Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

National industrial conference board, inc. National reconstruction and recovery program: Administration and financing. Part II. The Agricultural adjustment administration. Natl.Indus.Conf.Bd.Inform.Serv. Domestic Affairs Mem.19, 15pp., tables. New York, 1933.

Cotton option contracts, pp.2-4.

Cotton is included in tables of index numbers, and prices over several years, pp.13-14.

National industrial conference board, inc. National reconstruction and recovery program: Administration and financing. Part III. Processing taxes. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Inform. Serv.: Domestic Affairs Mem. 21, 13pp., tables. New York. 1934.

Cotton payments, pp.7,9-10.

[Nelson, J.A.] Cotton laws attacked as destructive. Policy criticized as unsound and injurious to trade over South. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(47): 7, 14. Nov. 24, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

The Dallas branch of the Cotton Industries Employees' Association has been organized to oppose "administration cotton reduction and other agricultural relief policies" in favor of tariff reduction, and other changes of government policy.

Neilson, J.B. Some Bankhead bill facts. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(44): 3-4. Nov. 3, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

Neilson, J.B. Tariff rates control cotton crop. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(47): 3-5. Nov. 24, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

The author urges lower tariffs.

Operation of the Bankhead certificate pool. Farm and Ranch 53(20): 7. Oct. 15, 1934. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

"While every effort will be made to secure as large a return as possible for holders of excess cotton tax-exemption certificates, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, reiterated today that it would be mathematically impossible for each certificate turned into the National Surplus Cotton Tax-Exemption Certificate Pool to net its owner anywhere near as much as \$20. a bale."

Our farm policy: relaxing cotton crop restriction. Revision of AAA program to meet new conditions and to save America's foreign markets. U.S. News 2(42): 12. Oct. 22, 1934. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

Problems of the AAA with regard to cotton are discussed.

Protest the President's order. Fibre and Fabric 87 (2594): 10. Oct. 20, 1934. (Published at 465 Main St., Kendall Square, Cambridge, Mass.)

Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers protest President Roosevelt's executive order creating work assignment boards to investigate the "stretch out" system in the textile industries.

Raw cotton code opposed by spinners. Cotton Digest 7 (4): 10. Nov. 3, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Includes resolution to effect that the New England terms for buying and selling American cotton already provide for arbitration and appeal on questions not involving grade and staple, and have proved to be entirely satisfactory to Southern shippers and merchants.

Reid, T.R. Can evaluate cotton program. Two seasons of production control furnish basis of judgment of value. Ark. Farmer 32(14): 5. Nov. 1, 1934. (Published at Little Rock, Ark.)

Report of Board of inquiry for the cotton textile industry. Mo. Labor Rev. 39(5): 1115-1117. Nov. 1934. (Published by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.)

Summarizes events leading up to appointment of the Winant Board of inquiry, and gives summary of the Board's recommendations.

Richardson, T.C. Interesting--if true. Farm and Ranch 53(20): 11. Oct. 15, 1934. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

The author adduces facts and statistics to disprove the contention that the AAA and Bankhead Act are responsible for the increasing foreign cotton production and the declining demand for American cotton.

Richardson, T.C. What cotton program for 1935? Farm and Ranch 53(22): 9-10. Nov. 15, 1934. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

Roberts, Clarence. Bankhead bill. Yes or no! Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47(22): 499. Nov. 15, 1934. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

The author points out injustices of the bill.

Roberts, Clarence. If the Bankhead Bill is enforced in 1935. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47(21): 479, 487. Nov. 1, 1934. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

The author speculates as to the likelihood of extension of the Bankhead Act for 1935-36, and as to means of disposing of the AAA's stored surplus cotton.

Schaben, L.J. The Australian raw cotton bounty act 1934. Foreign Crops and Markets 29(19): 472-480, tables, mimeogr. Nov. 5, 1934. (Published by Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"The cotton bounty law passed by the Australian Parliament on August 4, 1934, is designed to make Australia self-sufficient in the matter of spinners' requirements of raw cotton." In addition to a discussion of the Bounty Act, the author also discusses previous Australian legislation relating to cotton.

Secretary Wallace and AAA propaganda. How does he expect the South to demand tariff revision when his own subordinates are telling the cotton farmers that export markets are in no danger? Tex. Weekly 10(43): 4-7. Oct. 27, 1934. (Published at 2500 McKinney Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

The author holds that vigorous administration leadership alone can enlighten the public on the necessity for tariff and war debt revision to enable foreign nations to acquire dollar exchange, buy our cotton, etc., and thus attain recovery.

Senator Gore on the Bankhead bill. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 6(2): 12, 14. Nov. 1934. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Assoc., 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

The Senator argues that the bill is unconstitutional.

Speculation on cotton exemption certificates to bring penalties. Tex. Co-operative News 14(11): 3. (Published at 1100 South Ervay St., Dallas, Tex.)

The article points out that purchase and sale of exemption certificates is in violation of the law, subject to cancellation of the certificates, and to penalty for each certificate involved.

Teuton, F.L. The ladder that saved the South. South. Agr. 64(11): 7, 13. Nov. 1934. (Published at 1523 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.)

Reviews the achievements of the AAA program of adjusted cotton production, and the farmer's attitude toward it.

United States Department of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Adjusting cotton production. U.S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Adjustment Admin. Commodity Inform. Ser. Cotton Leaflet 1, 6pp., tables, chart. Washington, D.C. [1934]

A catechism of the reasons for and advantages of the AAA cotton program and Bankhead Act.

Extracts in "Definite Facts on Cotton Program."
Textile Bull. 47(11): 4, 24-25. Nov. 15, 1934.

United States Department of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. America's cotton-production problem for 1935. U.S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Adjustment Admin. Commodity Inform. Ser. Cotton Leaflet 4, 3pp. Washington, D.C. 1934.

Question and answer treatment of the problem.

United States Department of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Compilation of Agricultural adjustment act as amended and Acts relating thereto, as of June 29, 1934. 105pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1934.

For references to cotton, see the index.

[United States Department of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration] How much cotton to grow in 1935. Cotton Production Adjustment(17): 1-13, tables. Oct. 10, 1934. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

The entire issue is devoted to the problem, which is discussed in the light of the labor situation, the business situation, and the American and foreign supply of American cotton. Questions based on the statistical tables are listed for the use of discussion groups.

United States Department of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Shall the Bankhead Act be continued through 1935? U.S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Adjustment Admin. Commodity Inform. Ser. Cotton Leaflet 5, 6pp., tables. Washington, D.C. 1934.

Discussion of the purposes of the Act and procedures under it.

United States Department of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. The cotton processing tax. U.S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Adjustment Admin. Commodity Inform. Ser. Cotton Leaflet 2, 4pp., chart. Washington, D.C. 1934.

Explanation of the cotton processing tax in question and answer form.

Usher, A.P. Colbert and governmental control of industry in seventeenth century France. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16(11): 237-240. Nov. 15, 1934. (Published by Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Codes for the textile industries are mentioned.

What is the sentiment? Cotton Ginners' Jour. 6(2): 7. Nov. 1934. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

Gives results to date on a Bankhead repeal petition being circulated among Texas farmers and ginnors.

Wilson, M.L. Some problems ahead. Cotton Digest 7(7): 5-6. Nov.24,1934. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

The author reviews the cotton supply and demand problem, with special reference to the effects of tariffs and other trade restrictions on foreign purchasing power. He presents several alternative courses open to the Southern cotton producer in future years.

MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

The agricultural outlook for 1935. U.S.Dept.Agr. Misc.Pub.215, 132pp. Washington, D.C. 1934. Cotton, pp.28-40; cottonseed, pp.40-41.

Prepared by the Staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted by representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Extension Service, and the State agricultural colleges and extension services.

[American cotton manufacturers association] A.C.M.A. meeting. Important executive sessions in Greenville had large attendance. President Anderson at Press conference issued statement including resolutions adopted. Amer.Wool & Cotton Rptr.48(43): 23-25. Oct.25,1934. (Published by Frank P.Bennett & Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Extracts included in "Behind Closed Doors." Textile World 84(12): 2200. Nov.1934.

Brazil. Ministerio da agricultura, industria e commercio. Anuario... 1930. 520 pp., illus. Rio de Janeiro, 1930.

Annual report ... 1930.

Partial contents: o serviço do algodao [by] F.L. Alves Costa, pp.243-250. "Parece-nos que ninguem mais duvida de que o solo e o clima Brasileiros apresentam magnificas condicoes par a producao dos melhores typos" (Cotton service. "We think that nobody doubts any longer that the Brazilian soil and climate present magnificent conditions for the production of the better types"); A melhoria da producao algodoeira, pp.393-400. "Permittiu a classificacao rigorosa do producto a facil collocacao de grande numero de fardos no mercado Europeu" (The betterment of cotton production. "Rigorous classification of the product has permitted easy placing of a great number of bales in the European market.")

Cressey, G.B. China's geographic foundations; a survey

of the land and its people. 1st ed. 436pp., illus., tables, charts, maps, diagrs. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1934.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Bibliography, pp.395-423.

The author states that the book "has evolved during a decade of travel and research," and "is a contribution toward an understanding of China, both by the Occident and by the Chinese themselves." Cotton production and consumption are included in the discussion.

[Empire cotton growing corporation] Second conference on cotton growing problems, July 1934. Report and summary of proceedings. 340pp., tables, charts, diagrs. London, 1934.

List of papers: Plant breeding and genetics: The practical application of genetical science to plant breeding, by A.E.Watkins, pp.14-19; The value of interspecific hybrids in cotton from the standpoint of genetics, by S.C.Harland, pp.22-27; Selection effects in pure lines of Sea Island cotton self-fertilized for seventeen generations, by S.C.Harland, pp.31-41; Cyto-genetics in relation to plant breeding in cotton, by A.Skovsted, pp.46-49; Preliminary testing of new varieties or types of cotton, by T.Trought and H.E.King, pp.51-57; Cotton breeding problems in Northern Nigeria, by members of the staff of the Department of agriculture, pp.60-67; Cotton problems of Kenya by the Department of agriculture, pp.68-72;-- Crop experimentation: Purity targets, by C.G.Hansford and J.D.Jameson, pp.74-76; The observation, measurement and recording of crop loss and crop yield, by members of the corporation's staff in Southern Rhodesia, pp.78-81; Analysis of variance and analysis of co-variance, their meaning, and their application in crop experimentation, by J.Wishart, pp.83-89; Sampling and growth observations in plant development studies on cotton, by O.V.S.Heath, pp.96-107.-- Cotton pests: Field studies on the relation of insect pests to climatic conditions, with special reference to cotton, by C.B.Williams, pp.111-117; Climatic and soil factors in relation to prevalence of and damage by, insects; possibilities of reduction of loss of crop due to insects, by the selection and restriction of sowing periods and by the propagation of cotton strains better adapted to local conditions, by H. Hargreaves, pp.125-128; Investigations on insect pests of cotton, by F.S.Parsons, pp.131-135; Investigations on the American and the red bollworms of cotton, by F.S.Parsons, and G.C. Ulliyett, pp.135-146; Investigations on cotton stainers and internal boll disease, by E.O. Pearson, pp.146-152; The interrelationship of wild host plants and cotton with reference to variation in

stainer population in Northern Rhodesia, by A.G. Bebbington, and W.Allan, pp.156-163; Problems connected with the control of the pink bollworm in the Sudan, by H.W.Bedford, pp.167-170.--Cotton diseases: Angular leaf spot and blackarm of cotton caused by B. Malvacearum, by R.E.Massey, pp.175-178; Blackarm disease in Uganda, by C.G.Hansford, pp.178-186; Leaf curl disease of cotton in the Fiji Islands, by R.R.Anson, pp.195-196.--Botanical problems of the cotton plant: The health and vigour of the cotton plant in relation to its environment, by F. K. Jackson, pp.199-205; Some outstanding physiological problems in the culture of cotton in the Sudan, by F.G.Gregory, pp.206-212.--Fibre properties of cotton: Studies in variability of cotton, with special reference to immaturity, by F.T.Pearce and E.Lord, pp.223-238; The most troublesome impurities in cotton.--Bearded note and neps, by Gladys G.Clegg, pp.252-262; A general review of spinning tests on Empire cottons, by C.Underwood, pp.267-275; The relation between fibre properties and spinning value, by A.J.Turner, and C.Underwood, pp.280-291; Brokers' reports on cotton samples, by H.R.Hosking, pp.294-295; The effect of type of gin on the spinning properties (and hence value) of Uganda cotton, by H.R.Hosking, pp.297-300; The Tobler bale sampler for lint grading purposes, by H.R.Hosking, pp.302-303; Progress note on measurement of moisture in bales by radio technique, by W. Lawrence Balls, pp.306-308.--Soil problems: Physical measurement of soil in relation to soil type and fertility, by B.A.Keen, pp.311-317; Soil organic matter and crop rotation, by E.M.Crowther, pp.319-327.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly):
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Grade and Staple Reports:

Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Ginned in the United States: to be issued Jan. 4, Apr. 12, 1935.

Weekly Grade and Staple Summary: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season, at Washington.

Weekly Grade and Staple Reports: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season, at Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas, Austin, and El Paso, Tex.

Market News Reports:

American Cotton Linters Price Report: issued Wednesdays.

Daily Official Report of the Designated Spot Cotton Markets: issued from Atlanta, Ga.

Staple Cotton Premiums: issued daily and weekly (Saturday) from Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton Market Review: issued Saturdays, at Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn.

World Cotton Prospects: issued monthly.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly, about the 20th.
Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles:
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Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manufactured, Shipped out, on Hand and Exported: issued monthly, about the 12th.

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